

The Weekly Louisianian.

REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

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POLITICAL NOTICES.

State of Louisiana.

Office of State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, September 2, 1872.

Assistant Supervisors of Registration and Clerks for the several election precincts of the parish of Orleans:

First Election Precinct. Clerk: D. A. Ward. T. D. Dimity.

Second Election Precinct. Clerk: J. C. Van Houten. J. P. Chidress.

Third Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Fourth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Fifth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Sixth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Seventh Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Eighth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Ninth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Tenth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Eleventh Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twelfth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Thirteenth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Fourteenth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Fifteenth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Sixteenth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Seventeenth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Eighteenth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Nineteenth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twentieth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twenty-first Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twenty-second Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twenty-third Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twenty-fourth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twenty-fifth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twenty-sixth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twenty-seventh Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twenty-eighth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Twenty-ninth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

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Thirty-fifth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Thirty-sixth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Thirty-seventh Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Thirty-eighth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Thirty-ninth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

Fortieth Election Precinct. Clerk: J. D. Hoston. George Kouffner.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Registration.

Office of State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1872.

In conformity with the provisions of section twenty of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State, etc.," approved March 16, 1870, notice is hereby given that the offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration of the several election precincts of the parish of Orleans, are now open for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the parish of Orleans, and will remain open until SATURDAY, October 26, 1872, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Office hours from 7 a. m. until 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m.

All qualified electors of the parish of Orleans who were not registered in 1870, and who now desire to register, and all voters registered in 1870 who have removed from the election precinct in which they then resided must make application for registry to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the precinct in which they now reside.

All registered voters who have changed their place of residence within the election precinct in which they were registered in 1870 are notified to appear at the office of the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the precinct in which they now reside, and have such change noted upon the registry books, and upon their certificates of registration.

The following is a list of the boundaries of the several election precincts, and the location of the registration office in each precinct:

FIRST ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Felicite Road, Thalia street, and Mississippi river. Office: No. 378 St. Charles, between Callespand Old streets.

SECOND ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Thalia street, Julia street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: No. 313 St. Charles, between Callespand Old streets.

THIRD ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Julia street, Canal street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: No. 245 Poydras, between Dryades and Rampart streets.

FOURTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Canal street, St. Louis street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: Corner Customhouse and Villere streets.

FIFTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by St. Louis street, St. Philip street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: Orleans street, between Villere and Robertson streets.

SIXTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by St. Philip street, Esplanade street, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: Corner of Hospital and Bourbon street.

SEVENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Esplanade street, Elysian Fields street, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: Corner of Dauphine and Union streets.

EIGHTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Elysian Fields street, Lafayette avenue, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: No. 456 Dauphine street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets.

NINTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Lafayette avenue, Fishermen's Canal, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: No. 746 Dauphine street, between Canal and Magazine streets.

TENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Felicite road, First street and Mississippi river. Office: No. 145 St. Andrew street, corner of Annunciation street.

ELEVENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by First street, Toledo street and the Mississippi river. Office: Corner of Washington and Magazine streets.

TWELFTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Toledo street, Napoleon avenue and the Mississippi river. Office: Magazine street, between Berlin and Milan streets.

THIRTEENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Napoleon avenue, Peters avenue, Mississippi river. Office: corner of Magazine and Napoleon streets.

FOURTEENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Peters avenue, lower line of Carrollton, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: Clay avenue, between Laurel and Market streets.

FIFTEENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

All that portion of the parish of Orleans upon the right bank of the Mississippi river. Office: Courthouse, Algiers.

H. P. BLANCHARD,
State Registrar of Voters and Supervisor of Registration, parish of Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good Books for All.

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Works that should be found in every library, within the reach of all readers—works to entertain, instruct and improve. Copies will be sent by return post, on receipt of price.

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PARANORMALIC DEPT. Showing the latest classification, and exact location of all the Organs of the Brain. It is divided so as to show each Organ on one side; and all the groups on the other. Sent by express. Price, \$2.00.

Include amount in a Registered Letter, or in a P. O. Order for one or for all the above, and address S. B. WALKER, publisher, No. 388 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted.

FEDERAL PROTECTION TO VOTERS.

Provisions for those who have been Re-fused Registration.

The officers of the Republican clubs and the executive committee throughout the State should at once prepare blanks in accordance with the following forms to be used in all cases where necessary.

We have reports from several of the country parishes to the effect that the colored people encounter obstacles in getting their registration papers. One day, the registrar is absent and the office is closed. Another, and he is out of blanks. Again, there is a rush of applicants, and the business of Registration conducted so slowly that many have to go away. As a rule, those thus sent away are not white men. Under our State laws, registration is absolutely necessary as a prerequisite to voting; but fortunately ample provision has been made in the laws of Congress to protect the rights of all victims of any system of favoritism that may be introduced into any State.

It is to be regretted that any necessity for an appeal from our own laws should be ever deemed possible.

ble. A fair and impartial administration of our registration and election statutes will secure the rights of every voter; but in the hands of men who permit their partisan zeal to outweigh their sworn obligations, these laws may be made an engine of wrong and oppression. We simply desire that every voter shall have a fair chance, without restriction, hindrance, or annoyance of any sort, to vote for the candidates of his choice. To that end we give the federal law bearing on the subject, that our clubs may be ready, in case of need, to protect their interests:

An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, of the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the officer of any such State or Territory shall be bound to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission of some officer of the person or officers charged with the duty of receiving or performing such performance or of performing or action thereon be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it is to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just; and shall also for every such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all crimes, civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided, and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States courts; and all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or in cases of crimes and offenses not infamous, the prosecution may be by indictment or information filed by the district attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except elector of President or Vice President, Representative or Delegate in Congress, or member of a State Legislature, by reason of the denial to any citizen or citizens who shall offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof shall not be impaired by any such denial; and such person may bring an appropriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office, and in cases where it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to citizens who so offered to vote, or account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the Circuit or District Court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And said circuit or district court shall have, concurrently with the State courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article amendment to the constitution of the United States, and secured by this act.

Approved May 31, 1870.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

Parish of ———, Oct. ———, 1872.

Mr. ———, Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of ———, I hereby certify that

On the ——— day of October, 1872, I presented myself at the office of the supervisor of registration for the parish of ———, located at ———, in said parish, and during the legally established office hours, and offered in writing to perform all acts by law made prerequisite to qualify myself for a voter, and was unable to obtain registration from said supervisor of registration, and thereupon left with him, the said supervisor, the original offer in writing, of which the foregoing is a true and correct copy.

I further state that I am a citizen of the State, and for more than ten days a resident of the said parish of ———.

Signed and sworn to in presence of ———.

Subscribed and sworn to this ——— day of ———, 1872, before me.

Parish of ———, Oct. ———, 1872.

I hereby certify that ———, who has executed the foregoing affidavit, offered himself, in my presence, to the supervisor of registration for the said parish of ———, and claimed, in writing, the right to register, copy of such claim above transcribed, and was unable to obtain registration from said supervisor. And I further certify, that under the laws of this State and the United States, he was and is entitled to registration.

United States Supervisor of Election for said Parish.

FORM OF SECOND AFFIDAVIT AND CERTIFICATE.

State of Louisiana, Parish of ———.

On the fourth day of November, 1872, I, ———, presented myself at the polling place located at ———, in said parish, which had been designated by the supervisor of registration as a poll, and claimed the right to vote upon the foregoing evidence of having offered to do all acts prerequisite to qualify me as a voter, and of failure on the part of the supervisor of registration to carry out the same and register me in accordance with the provisions of section three of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870, and offered to the commissioner of election, at said poll, for deposit in the ballot box, the ballot hereto attached, which was of force, to the denial of my rights as a citizen and loyal voter.

Signed in the presence of ———.

(Here attach ballot.)

Subscribed and sworn to this ——— day of November, 1872, before me.

Parish of ———, November ———, 1872.

I certify that I was at the polling place above mentioned on the day of election, November 4, 1872, and that the statement of ———, above subscribed to, is true in every particular.

United States Supervisor of Election at said poll.

Our Prospects in Louisiana.

The Monroe Intelligence gives the following as our prospects in this State in the coming election:

Now that the campaign in our State has fully opened, we propose examining into the prospects of carrying the same next November for Grant and Kellogg.

According to the census of 1870, we have a total of ———.

White males over 21 years of age. 37,066

Colored males over 21 years of age. 36,819

Majority of white over colored. 153

In case every one of the above were registered and voted, we should have a Democratic victory; but as it is well known that such is never the case, we must approximate our

figures to what would be the probable vote. Before doing so, however, we must deduct the large number of foreigners residing in this State who are not voters. The German Gazette (Liberal) of New Orleans—an excellent authority upon this subject—estimates the number at not less than 15,000, which deducted from the above total of white males, leaves 22,066.

Estimating that ninety per cent of white and colored—a large average—will register and vote, and we have—

Of white. 19,860

Of colored. 2,206

A majority of colored of. 13,872

From the facts now before us, we feel fully satisfied that not less than 10,000 white votes will be cast for the regular Republican ticket, leaving 54,460 as the white vote probably cast for the Fusion ticket. Not expecting that the colored vote will be cast solid for the Republican ticket, we estimate the number cast for the fusion ticket at 5,000—giving that ticket a total of 59,460.

Deducting this 5,000 from the estimated colored vote and we have 73,222; to which we add the white Republican vote, 10,000, and we have a total of 83,222—which will represent the entire vote cast for the Republican ticket, or a majority of over 24,000.

In making these calculations, we have only attempted to approximate results. It is a well known fact, that the colored people, as a general thing, take a deeper interest in politics than the white, and that while there is every reason to believe that ninety per cent is an under estimate of the colored vote, not more than seventy-five per cent of the whites ever vote. This being the case we have every reason to believe that next November will witness a sweeping victory for the Republican party of Louisiana.

—Vindicator Herald, Oct. 4.

The Old White Hat.

BY A HARDSHELL DEMOCRAT.

When this Old Hat was new, my boys, The Democrats swore freely, And day and night, with great delight, They damned Old Greasy Greely.

But now a change has o'er them come, The like I never saw, They now are wearing Greely hats, And shouting Chappaqua.

Charles Sumner was a patriot, A "statesman tried and true," But Bully Brooks broke Sumner's head When this Old Hat was new.

The Democrats all cried well done, And said he'd got his due, And swore they'd hang old Greely next, When this Old Hat was new.

When this Old Hat was new, my boys, Dan Voorhees was the man, Whose tall, proud form to victory led The Democratic clan;

But now they have ruled Daniel out, They say he will not do, Because he stands right where he stood When this Old Hat was new.

When this Old Hat was new, my boys, He soon came up to "law," And now he sings, in sweetest strains, The song of Chappaqua.

When this Old Hat was new, my boys, The very air was rank, With shouts from Democratic throats For a "white man's government."

For a "white man's government," But now they are for equal rights, To every race and hue, They turn their backs on all they said When this Old Hat was new.

When this Old Hat was new, my boys, But still it does seem strange to me, "Tis hard to think so really, That Hendricks should be shoved aside For nigger-loving Greely;

For nigger-loving Greely, To his party always true, And Greely was its direct foe When this Old Hat was new.

But let us take our dish of dirt, And try and put it through, And turn our backs upon the past, When this Old Hat was new.

And when we get old Greely in, We'll send him to that shore Where Tippecanoe, and Taylor, and Lincoln went before.

And when, with Grant and Consis Frank And all of the Blair crew, We'll soon restore the days of yore, When this Old Hat was new.

The Louisville Courier-Journal speaks of a well-known newspaper man as assistant idiot on the

A Glorious Colored Episode.

Gen. Butler devoted the closing portions of his masterly oration at Chicago, September 25th, to generously eulogizing the conduct of the colored soldiers during the war, especially at the battle of New Market Heights. The description given by the orator of that fight is worthy of record. He said:

When in 1864, on the 29th of September Gen. Grant ordered me to cross the James and attack the left of Gen. Lee's position, which was New Market Heights, I proposed to have that fight with the colored troops. I put 3,000 of them in close column by divisions. The whole front was not as large as this building; but, before I tell you what they did, I must remark to you for a moment what they had to do. New Market Heights was a hill about seventy-five feet high. On the top there was a square redoubt, upon the top of which were posted a thousand rebels and four pieces of artillery. Around the redoubt was a line of abatis, which, as you know, is composed of trees with their limbs cut off in such a manner and locked together so as to present a fence of the most formidable proportions; and then against this there

The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

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C. G. HALEY'S, No. 19 Commercial Alley,
and No. 153 Poydras street.

OUR CANDIDATES.



FOR PRESIDENT IN 1873,
U. S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—STATE AT LARGE.
Dr. M. F. DONOFRIO, Orleans.
Julia Landers, Iberville.
Class. E. Haisford, Iberville.

CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT.
1st Dr. L. C. Roudanez, Orleans.
2nd A. K. Johnson, Iberville.
3rd Milton Morris, Ascension.
4th Dr. Joseph Taylor, Cadeo.
5th R. L. Brooks, Catahoula.

UNITED REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AGREED UPON BY THE TWO STATE
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES
REPRESENTING THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. PITT KELLOGG,
OF OREGON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
C. C. ANTOINE,
OF CALIF.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
P. G. DESLONDE,
OF INDIANA.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
C. W. CLINTON,
OF OREGON.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
A. P. FIELDS,
OF OREGON.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDU-
CATION,
WILLIAM G. BROWN,
OF OREGON.

FOR CONGRESS—STATE AT LARGE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
OF OREGON.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
J. HALE SYMPER,
OF OREGON.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
L. A. SHELDON,
OF OREGON.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
THOS. H. NOLAND,
OF INDIANA.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT,
HARRY LOTT,
OF RAPIDS—Long Term.

SAMUEL PETERS,
OF CALIF.—Short Term.

FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT,
FRANK MOREY
OF OHIO.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
FOR CORONER.

We are authorized to announce as
The People's Choice for Coroner of the
Second and Third Districts, Parish of
Orleans.

Louis P. Pijaux,
Subject to the ratification of the Republi-
can Party of Louisiana.

CHURCH STEEPLE—A splendid
steep has just been added to the
Zion Baptist Church, in Carrollton,
under the Pastorate of Rev. Thom-
as Peterson, and to-day a new bell
will be put up in it.

The nominations of the Dem-
ocrats, Liberals, and Reformers
have proved so unacceptable that
they will be all withdrawn and a
new set offered. In what particu-
lar manner this will be proceeded
with "does not yet appear."

On our first page will be
found quotations from an act of
Congress passed for the protection
of the rights of voters in securing
their papers, and in the free and
untrammeled exercise of their
franchise. There are also forms
attached, to point out the initial
and necessary processes to be per-
formed by persons interested with,
or obstructed in obtaining or exer-
cising their rights. We trust, how-
ever, that sober sense, and the dis-
position to let well enough alone,
will so universally prevail that no
appeal to Federal aid or protection
will be necessary.

THE "PICAYUNE'S" CALUM-
NIES.

If anything were wanted to com-
plete the chain of evidence that
there is a deep scheme on foot to
exclude colored men from positions
on the Republican State ticket, the
simultaneous attack of the *Picayune*
and *Times*, of Thursday, on the Re-
publican nominee for Superintendent
of Public Education supplies
that missing link, and unfortunately
for the above papers, they are
found willing to do "the dirty work"
of maligning and defaming for
others.

In four distinct ways has the ef-
fort been made to induce the with-
drawal of this candidate. In the
first case it was said
a colored man could not be
elected to the office. The fallacy of
this argument was so apparent that
the United State Central Committee
by an overwhelming vote dismissed
all discussion on this ground. Then,
more feebly and pusillani-
mously the plotting and un-
dermining process was resorted to,
and for the conception and pro-
secution of a reckless, false, and
base design, commend us to the
men who wanted Brown out of the
way, that an especial favorite of
their clique might get on the ticket.

At this juncture, by a singular coin-
cidence, the *New Orleans Bee*, *Patriot*
and *State Register* rung in on
the same day some of their scandal-
monger's collections. Failing in
this second form, what was the
third mode of attack? The cor-
rupt and corrupting one of an offer
of a stipulated amount of money
for his resignation. Yes! an offer
that he barter the position to which
he was unanimously nominated by
a large Republican Convention,
agreed upon in conference commit-
tees, endorsed by the State Central
Committee of the United Republi-
can party, and approved by a vast
majority of the Republicans on
whose suffrages alone the State elec-
tions will depend so far as the Re-
publican party is concerned; and
because money is not accepted, be-
cause Brown refuses to enrich him-
self at the sacrifice of a position to
which his entire party has nominat-
ed him, a few treacherous and lying
Republicans, soreheaded and de-
feated aspirants for the same office,
who concocted, and to whom the ne-
farious scheme is confined, have in-
duced the assaults of the *Picayune*
and *Times*, and these papers have
fallen into the snare, simply because
Brown is a negro, and it chimes in
with the prejudices and hatreds of
the conductors of those papers to
abuse this class of people. In this
aspect these papers are not respon-
sible for the falsehoods which they
publish nor are any of that kind of
protesters who are naturally joining
the clamor, a tissue of which we
pronounce the accusations in these
papers. And we say advisedly that
having so far withstood the varied
assaults, that no inducement, no ca-
joling, no hypocritical representa-
tions, no offers of money, no vulgar
abuse and vituperation shall draw
or drive the present candidate from
the ticket. He is resolved fully and
finally not to accept the responsibil-
ity of any such act.

To the people he has been appeal-
ed, and to the people he will go.
Generally candidates have no right
to object to scrutiny and enquiry,
but in this instance the language of
the Democratic candidate for the
same office is applicable; "It is not
necessary to seek the approval of
any other persons" than those on
whose suffrages the election depends,
and for their satisfaction we say
that their candidate will triumph-
antly vindicate himself from every
charge, save that he is a negro, and
this single crime being sufficient to
damn him in the eyes of all the men
who are now clamoring for "Brown's
removal," whereas the necessity
of attempting to submit rebutting
evidence to these people, when the
purity of a *Vestal*, and the wisdom
of this occasion to draw the attention
of colored men all over the State to
the fact that there are open, repen-
dent charges filling the air, of an at-
tempt on the part of prominent
white Republicans to abet the vile
scheme of substituting white men
for the places now filled by colored
men, in order to secure the election
of the white candidates nominated
by colored men, and without whose
support they could not have been
nominated. "Forewarned is fore-
armed," let therefore colored men
throughout the City and State
arouse to the danger so imminently
menacing them.

At 12 o'clock F. McK. Dunn,
Esq., in his capacity of President
of the Parish Committee, called the
delegates to order and read the call
under which the members had been
elected, and after stating the pur-
pose of the Convention, asked the
further pleasure of that body.

Temporary organization being
called for, nominations were de-
clared in order and Mr. W. W.
Johnson and Mr. J. C. Miller were
nominated. On motion the elec-
tion was conducted by ballot and
the roll of delegates elect called to
ascertain the number present, after
which the ballot was proceeded with
and Mr. Johnson receiving
100 votes to Mr. Miller 19, was de-
clared elected. On motion of Mr.
Miller Mr. Johnson's election was
made unanimous.

The temporary President was se-
lected to his seat, amidst the accla-
mation of the delegates. He thanked
the Convention for the mark of re-
gard and distinction they had ex-
hibited toward him and trusted that
their deliberations would be con-
ducted harmoniously and would re-
sult to the benefit of the party
and the people.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The protracted session of this
Convention is due to the fact that
the members are extremely desir-
ous of nominating a Municipal and
Parish ticket that will receive the
approbation and support of the
majority of the people of Orleans,
and be elected. To put in the field
a straightout, sound Republican
ticket were an easy task, but in
view of present complications it is
judicially thought that prudent
selections of competent gentlemen
of ability, and integrity, not identi-
fied with Republicanism would en-
able their ticket to go through. We
think this course wise and com-
mendable and although many peo-
ple are dissatisfied with the daily
adjournments, the bulk of thinking
people approve the "snails pace"
this time, because it indicates cau-
tion, and a desire to strike the popu-
lar choice.

REV. CHARLES SATCHELL.

Death has stricken down, in the
midst of a life of usefulness, but
not before he had attained a ripe
old age, this honored ambassador
of Christ. Says the *National Re-
publican*:

Mr. Satchell was a native of
Richmond, Va., but has spent a
large portion of his life in the State
of Louisiana, where he labored
faithfully in his sacred calling, and
was a means of great benefit, par-
ticularly to the colored race. Be-
fore the late war, he, like many oth-
ers, became an object of suspicion
and dislike to that class who looked
upon the attempt made to dissemi-
nate the doctrines of pure Christi-
anity among the colored race as in-
dicative of hostile designs against
the supposed interests of the South;
and at one time he was induced by
the feeling manifested against him
to retire temporarily from this field
of labor. Since the war, however,
he has been a constant resident in
New Orleans, except when rare oc-
casions called him to duty else-
where.

Mr. Satchell was emphatically a
good and sincere man, with his
whole heart in the work to which he
devoted his life, and with that in-
telligence and energy which is the
sure precursor of success.

While he considered that his
work lay altogether among the ne-
glected and benighted of his own
race, yet this duty was viewed from
the standpoint of common sense.
Hence his utmost exertions were
void of offense and commanded the
respect of all classes of society where
he was known.

An enduring monument of his
labors exists in the Free Mission
Baptist Church, situated on Com-
mon street below Claiborne, which
building owes its erection, the
flourishing condition of its affairs,
its Sunday School, its educational
belongings, and its large attend-
ance of earnest men and women to
his influence and indefatigable ex-
ertions.

His views in relation to the duties
and the future of the colored
race were of an enlightened kind,
for he was emphatically a man of
peace. He strove to raise his peo-
ple to the highest standard of hu-
manity, a standard that contempla-
ted good will to all men. He
brought to his work respectable
scholarship and an extensive amount
of reading; and take him all in all,
he was most emphatically the man
for the occasion. His loss will be
deeply deplored not only by his own
people, but by number far beyond
his immediate circle. To him may
well be applied the words of the
apostle, "I have fought the good
fight; I have kept the faith; hence-
forth there is laid up for me a crown
which the Lord, the righteous judge,
will give me on that day."

Mr. Satchell had been on a pas-
toral visit to some of the churches
in the parishes, and was returning
home when he was taken with con-
gestive chills, on Monday morning
at Donaldsonville, from which he
shortly expired; and thus "ceased
at once to work and live."

His remains were conveyed to the city
where they arrived Wednesday eve-
ning. On Thursday last the remains
were laid out in the Common Street
Church, and in time an immense
concourse gathered to pay their last
respects to the departed.

MARRIAGE.

With the most pleasing visions
of the "gay and festive scenes of
Thursday evening still lingering be-
fore us, we seize our quill and
record the departure of another
bachelor, and his entrance into the
hand of Benedicts. Our popular
friend, Wm. R. Mason, Esq., is
married.

On Thursday evening, held, with
an air of calm triumph, to the hy-
menial altar in St. James Chapel,
the charming, blushing Miss Anna
Brunette. The occasion attracted
"a church full of people," who in
varied and subdued accents wished
the well known and universally
liked young couple long life, happi-
ness and prosperity. Elder Thom-
as, the pastor of the church, assist-
ed by Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D.,
of Central Church, performed the
ceremony, after which the bride and
bridegroom entered their carriages
and were rapidly conveyed to the
residence of the bride's mother, fol-
lowed by a number of carriages
containing the guests of the evening.

"At home" there was everything
to be desired, and after the cordial
exchange of congratulations incident
to such occasions, conversation and
other lively entertainments were ac-
tively entered and vigorously pur-
sued. At the proper hour, the
guests were invited to the festive
board where an abundance of all
sorts of delicacies and refreshments
tempted the appetite; and received
the attentions they courted.

At the conclusion, one or two
neat and appropriate toasts were
drank and the company returned to
the parlors and resumed conversa-
tion.

Shortly after, the indication that
it was time to depart was made by
several of the company taking leave,
and the party gradually thinned out,
and that was the last we saw of
the happy pair. The next time we see
them they will be divested of the
trappings and the surroundings of
such a ceremonial and will appear
as plain married folk. We wish
them all happiness and prosperity
and the fullest realization of their
anticipations and hopes.

PARISH REPUBLICAN CON-
VENTION.

This body to whose assembling
the anxious eyes of not only all
Republicans, but of all other law-
abiding, honest, solid people of New
Orleans and of Louisiana have been
directed, met on Monday last in the
Senate Chamber. The fact that
three other gatherings had been in
full blast for nearly a week over
work similar to that which the Re-
publicans were assembling to per-
form, and the fact that the lack of
popular confidence in the ability,
the impartiality and the integrity
of the Democratic, the Liberal and
the Independent Republicans, and
the other fact that from the Republi-
can party alone redemption was
looked for, attracted an unusually
large concourse of interested peo-
ple of all sorts to the vicinity of the
Mechanics' Institute long prior to
the time of meeting, and well-filled
every avenue to the hall as the hour
approached.

At 12 o'clock F. McK. Dunn,
Esq., in his capacity of President
of the Parish Committee, called the
delegates to order and read the call
under which the members had been
elected, and after stating the pur-
pose of the Convention, asked the
further pleasure of that body.

Temporary organization being
called for, nominations were de-
clared in order and Mr. W. W.
Johnson and Mr. J. C. Miller were
nominated. On motion the elec-
tion was conducted by ballot and
the roll of delegates elect called to
ascertain the number present, after
which the ballot was proceeded with
and Mr. Johnson receiving
100 votes to Mr. Miller 19, was de-
clared elected. On motion of Mr.
Miller Mr. Johnson's election was
made unanimous.

The temporary President was se-
lected to his seat, amidst the accla-
mation of the delegates. He thanked
the Convention for the mark of re-
gard and distinction they had ex-
hibited toward him and trusted that
their deliberations would be con-
ducted harmoniously and would re-
sult to the benefit of the party
and the people.

The Convention then unanimously
selected Mr. L. L. Lamanier, Jr., as
temporary Secretary. This func-
tion was also conducted to his

MARRIAGE.

After the transaction of some
routine business, communication was
read and received from an or-
ganization of foreign-born citizens,
inviting the convention to a con-
ference.

The name of Mr. Herwig was
erroneously reported as chairman
of the rules committee. It should
have been L. D. Herbert, of the
third ward.

The chairman reported the fol-
lowing committee on platform:
Messrs. Herwig, Williams, Johnson,
Vanderpool, Gardner, DeKlyne and
Woodruff.

The following gentlemen were
appointed a committee on confer-
ence: L. D. Herbert, chairman;
L. K. R. Hilliard, Isaac Ullman,
L. Populus, L. Lamanier, L. A. Thi-
bault, John McWhirter, H. Hirschfeld,
E. W. Fosterick, R. McLenore, John
Marks, W. Bachelor, M. Brown, J.
E. Ayer.

On motion the convention ad-
journed to 12 M. Wednesday.
THIRD DAY, OCT. 16, 1872.

At twelve o'clock President Du-
part called the Convention to order
and a quorum being present, the
minutes of the last meeting were
read and approved.

Report of the Committee on
Rules, received, amended, and
adopted.

A communication from the Indi-
pendent Republicans, asking for a
Conference on the selection of mu-
nicipal and parish officers, was read
and acted on, the Convention au-
thorizing the President to appoint
a Committee of five, provided, that
no communication be had until the
Independents endorse the Republi-
can National and State tickets.

The Chair appointed: R. C. How-
ard, (Chairman), A. Henry, S. J.
Fletcher, W. W. Johnson, and T.
A. Wimen.

On motion of Mr. W. W. John-
son, it was resolved,
Whereas, it is necessary that a
good ticket should be placed in the
field; that it is the sense of this
Convention that a certain number
of candidates for Administrators
and Judges should be selected from
good citizens, irrespective of party.

Be it resolved, That the chair be
authorized to appoint a committee
of fifteen, one from each Ward, to
suggest suitable candidates.

By the rules it was referred to
the Committee on Rules.

A motion to suspend the rules to
take up the resolution was offered.

A motion was made to lay the
resolution on the table, and the ayes
and noes were called.

The resolution to suspend the
rules was tabled, ayes 37, noes 21.

Considerable discussion arose and
continued for some time, resulting
in the reference of the resolution to
the Committee on resolutions.

Communications were received
from the twelfth and thirteenth
wards:

A communication was also re-
ceived from the naturalized citizens
asking for distinct recognition on
the Parish tickets in the bestowal
on their representatives of twenty-
nine offices. This communication
was also referred to the Committee
on Resolutions.

After the transaction of some
unimportant business, the conven-
tion adjourned to 12 o'clock Thurs-
day.

FOURTH DAY.
New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1872.

Pursuant to adjournment the
Convention met at 12 M.

The minutes of the previous meet-
ing were read and approved.

After the transaction of some
routine business, communication was
read and received from an or-
ganization of foreign-born citizens,
inviting the convention to a con-
ference.

The name of Mr. Herwig was
erroneously reported as chairman
of the rules committee. It should
have been L. D. Herbert, of the
third ward.

The chairman reported the fol-
lowing committee on platform:
Messrs. Herwig, Williams, Johnson,
Vanderpool, Gardner, DeKlyne and
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The following gentlemen were
appointed a committee on confer-
ence: L. D. Herbert, chairman;
L. K. R. Hilliard, Isaac Ullman,
L. Populus, L. Lamanier, L. A. Thi-
bault, John McWhirter, H. Hirschfeld,
E. W. Fosterick, R. McLenore, John
Marks, W. Bachelor, M. Brown, J.
E. Ayer.

On motion the convention ad-
journed to 12 M. Wednesday.
THIRD DAY, OCT. 16, 1872.

At twelve o'clock President Du-
part called the Convention to order
and a quorum being present, the
minutes of the last meeting were
read and approved.

Report of the Committee on
Rules, received, amended, and
adopted.

A communication from the Indi-
pendent Republicans, asking for a
Conference on the selection of mu-
nicipal and parish officers, was read
and acted on, the Convention au-
thorizing the President to appoint
a Committee of five, provided, that
no communication be had until the
Independents endorse the Republi-
can National and State tickets.

The Chair appointed: R. C. How-
ard, (Chairman), A. Henry, S. J.
Fletcher, W. W. Johnson, and T.
A. Wimen.

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son, it was resolved,
Whereas, it is necessary that a
good ticket should be placed in the
field; that it is the sense of this
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of candidates for Administrators
and Judges should be selected from
good citizens, irrespective of party.

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of fifteen, one from each Ward, to
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the Parish tickets in the bestowal
on their representatives of twenty-
nine offices. This communication
was also referred to the Committee
on Resolutions.

After the transaction of some
unimportant business, the conven-
tion adjourned to 12 o'clock Thurs-
day.

FOURTH DAY.
New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1872.

Pursuant to adjournment the
Convention met at 12 M.

The minutes of the previous meet-
ing were read and approved.

The Convention reconsidered so
much of its resolution on Confer-
ence with the Independent Republi-
cans as to strike out the conditions
precedent to conference.

The reports of several of the
Standing Committees were read
and adopted.

The Convention on motion ad-
journed to Friday at 12 o'clock.

FIFTH DAY.
New Orleans, Oct. 18, 1872.

After the transaction of some
routine business, communication was
read and received from an or-
ganization of foreign-born citizens,
inviting the convention to a con-
ference.

The name of Mr. Herwig was
erroneously reported as chairman
of the rules committee. It should
have been L. D. Herbert, of the
third ward.

The chairman reported the fol-
lowing committee on platform:
Messrs. Herwig, Williams, Johnson,
Vanderpool, Gardner, DeKlyne and
Woodruff.

The following gentlemen were
appointed a committee on confer-
ence: L. D. Herbert, chairman;
L. K. R. Hilliard, Isaac Ullman,
L. Populus, L. Lamanier, L. A. Thi-
bault, John McWhirter, H. Hirschfeld,
E. W. Fosterick, R. McLenore, John
Marks, W. Bachelor, M. Brown, J.
E. Ayer.

On motion the convention ad-
journed to 12 M. Wednesday.
THIRD DAY, OCT. 16, 1872.

At twelve o'clock President Du-
part called the Convention to order
and a quorum being present, the
minutes of the last meeting were
read and approved.

Report of the Committee on
Rules, received, amended, and
adopted.

A communication from the Indi-
pendent Republicans, asking for a
Conference on the selection of mu-
nicipal and parish officers, was read
and acted on, the Convention au-
thorizing the President to appoint
a Committee of five, provided, that
no communication be had until the
Independents endorse the Republi-
can National and State tickets.

The Chair appointed: R. C. How-
ard, (Chairman), A. Henry, S. J.
Fletcher, W. W. Johnson, and T.
A. Wimen.

On motion of Mr. W. W. John-
son, it was resolved,
Whereas, it is necessary that a
good ticket should be placed in the
field; that it is the sense of this
Convention that a certain number
of candidates for Administrators
and Judges should be selected from
good citizens, irrespective of party.

Be it resolved, That the chair be
authorized to appoint a committee
of fifteen, one from each Ward, to
suggest suitable candidates.

By the rules it was referred to
the Committee on Rules.

A motion to suspend the rules to
take up the resolution was offered.

A motion was made to lay the
resolution on the table, and the ayes
and noes were called.

The resolution to suspend the
rules was tabled, ayes 37, noes 21.

Considerable discussion arose and
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A communication was also re-
ceived from the naturalized citizens
asking for distinct recognition on
the Parish tickets in the bestowal
on their representatives of twenty-
nine offices. This communication
was also referred to the Committee
on Resolutions.

After the transaction of some
unimportant business, the conven-
tion adjourned to 12 o'clock Thurs-
day.

FOURTH DAY.
New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1872.

Pursuant to adjournment the
Convention met at 12 M.

